

FIRST NATIONAL AND BANK OF COMMERCE CONSOLIDATE TODAY

FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND
BANK OF COMMERCE OF THIS
CITY MERGED BY OWNERS

Two leading financial institutions in entire southwest consolidate their business and interests bringing together two foremost groups of financiers in southwest in banking concern which will have assets in excess of \$4,500,000 and one of the greatest fields in the country to draw on for future business and expansion. Officers remain unchanged and Solomon Luna and Willard S. Strickler become vice presidents and directors.

BUSINESS WILL BE CONDUCTED TOMORROW FROM
BUILDING ON SECOND STREET AND GOLD AVENUE

NOTICE

The Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank of Albuquerque have by mutual agreement been merged, the business hereafter to be carried on under the organization of the First National Bank of Albuquerque.

Mr. Solomon Luna and Mr. W. S. Strickler becoming directors and vice presidents of the consolidated institution. These gentlemen will hereafter be actively identified with the merged institution.

The merger of these two leading banks will offer increased facilities for the accommodation of their respective customers.

The business of the consolidated banks will hereafter be transacted at the office of the First National Bank.

Messrs. R. M. Merritt, Charles S. White, William J. White and Frank R. Harris will be in the First National Bank prepared to attend to the wants of customers as usual, Mr. R. M. Merritt becoming assistant cashier.

SOLOMON LUNA,
President Bank of Commerce.
JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS,
President First National Bank

One of the biggest business mergers in the history of New Mexico took place at the close of banking hours today when Joshua S. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of Albuquerque and Solomon Luna, president of the Bank of Commerce, announced that the two powerful financial institutions had been consolidated and that beginning with the opening hour tomorrow morning, the business of the institutions would be conducted from the First National Bank, Second street and Gold avenue, and under the name of that institution.

Mr. Luna and W. S. Strickler will become vice presidents of the First National Bank and members of the directors.

The consolidation means a financial institution involving more than \$4,500,000 assets and it is the biggest banking concern in either New Mexico or Arizona. It will combine the two strongest and most influential groups in the southwest and will assure to Albuquerque and to the entire state, immediate and wide spread development.

The consolidation was completed, it is understood, shortly before noon today, but it was not announced until the closing of the banks this afternoon.

The First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce are the two largest banking establishments in New Mexico and a large per cent of the banking business of the state has been done through them.

It was announced that the board of directors of the consolidation will consist of Joshua S. Reynolds, Solomon Luna, M. W. Flournoy, W. S. Strickler, Frank McKee, Herbert F. Reynolds and Almon B. McMillen.

The officers of the First National Bank, it is said, will remain as at present with the addition of Mr. Luna and Mr. Strickler as vice presidents.

The present officers of the First National Bank are Joshua S. Reynolds, president; M. W. Flournoy, vice president; Frank McKee, cashier; Sam Picard, Guy Rogers and Al Frost, assistant cashiers.

The officers of the Bank of Commerce are Solomon Luna, president; W. S. Strickler, vice president; Charles V. Sturford, cashier; Ross M. Merritt, Charles S. White and Frank R. Harris, assistant cashiers.

It was stated by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Luna that Mr. Merritt, Mr. Charles S. White, Mr. Will White and Mr. Harris would be retained under the consolidation as assistants to the cashier, the same positions they now hold.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS
CALLED FOR MARCH 7
This afternoon, a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Commerce was called for March 7, 1912, at which time the consolidation of the institution will be formally ratified.

The Bank of Commerce was founded in 1890, and from a struggling frontier financial institution it has made remarkable and rapid growth until it ranked in position of second in financial strength in New Mexico. As it grew, it gathered into its stockholders and directors a group of the best financial and business men in the southwest.

The bank, in its last statement, showed that it was exceptionally prosperous and that it was gaining in deposits with rapid strides. Its consolidation with the First National Bank today, makes that institution the strongest anywhere in the southwest and one of the foremost banking concerns of this section of the country.

The First National Bank was started on the morning of January 5, 1882, and from the beginning it was prosperous. By careful banking methods, honest dealings and a strict regard for the highest financial methods, it has gained the confidence of depositors and business concerns in an area extending throughout New Mexico, a portion of Texas and of Arizona.

There is now, no financial institution in New Mexico nor in Arizona that equals the strength of the consolidation by one-half and in the era of prosperity that is sure to follow statehood, the First National Bank, its officers declare, will be at the lead of financial and business operations in one of the best fields in the country.

There will be no hitch in the machinery of the bank, owing to the consolidation and when the doors open for business tomorrow morning, the usual routine will go forward as though the merging of the two institutions had been accomplished for weeks.

The new officials will be at the First National bank tomorrow and all business will be conducted there for both institutions.

DRESSED BEEF TEST
COST IS EXPLAINED

Government Alleges This Has Been Reason of Business System Which Made Combine Possible.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Chicago, Feb. 6.—Every detail of the method used in figuring the test cost of dressed beef was explained by witnesses at the packers' trial here today. District Attorney James H. Wilkerson announced his intention of concluding the government's inquiry into this phase before undertaking another.

The government charges that the test cost is the keystone of the business system which made it possible for the packers to maintain the alleged combination in restraint of trade, described in the indictment.

The test cost was a notitious figure obtained by making inadequate allowances for by-products, practically uniform among the big packers and enabled them to control a large percentage of the profits made on dressed beef, is one of the principal allegations made by the government.

PRINCESS PATRICIA
LIKES SKI SPORT

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—The Princess Patricia of Connaught has given a great impetus to skiing, which has virtually jumped into first place in popularity as a winter sport. The princess arrived in Rockcliffe park a few days ago with a complete skiing outfit which she brought from Sweden and promptly assumed some of the most graceful and graceful of the long river hill down to the Ottawa river and a difficult dip at the finish. Her participation in the sport has solidly established its popularity.

STEEL TRUST MUST
NOT DESTROY ITS
BOOKS IS ORDER
OF COURT

Judge Gray Issues An Injunction Forbidding the Making Away With Documents in Case.

WIRE POOL RECORDS
CAN NOT BE FOUND

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Washington, Feb. 6.—Judge Gray in the United States court of the third district has issued an injunction restraining the defendants in the government's anti-trust suit against the United States Steel corporation from destroying books and papers desired by the government.

The injunction was issued on a petition of the department of justice, which alleges that several thousand papers and documents, which were used in the government's criminal prosecution of the "wire pool" last fall have been destroyed.

One portion of the government's petition seems to be susceptible of the interpretation that criminal indictments and prosecutions of certain officers of the steel corporation and its subsidiaries are under consideration by the department of justice.

The injunction, which is a temporary one, is to forbid the destruction of any other books or papers which the government may desire in the anti-trust suit.

The destroyed papers, it is said, were in a trunk which was delivered on June 29, 1911, by United States District Attorney Wise to Charles MacVeach, general solicitor of the United States steel corporation, who gave a written statement, it is said, that he would keep the papers in his personal charge, subject to examination by Mr. Wise or his assistants at any time.

PULITZER SCHOOL TO OPEN SEPTEMBER NEXT
(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) New York, Feb. 6.—The Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia university, will be opened for the first lecture next September, according to an announcement by the Columbia trustees. It will not be possible to have the building that is being constructed ready much before September, 1912, but the work of the school will be begun in the various other academic buildings on Morningside Heights.

So complete are the military preparations that it is said nothing remains to be done but to send one message to every department army headquarters in the country to ensure the prompt assembly of a sufficient number of troops on the Mexican border to prepare the United States for any emergency that might arise there.

A few hours' developments in Mexico will put the mobile forces of the United States army on marching orders and field equipment.

With renewed disturbances across the border and the possibility that the state department might call on the war department to protect lives and property of Americans along the line, the plans of the general staff prepared for a minute's action in just such an event were spread out at the headquarters today and renewed instructions to await marching orders were flashed to army commanders at points from which troops can be quickly mobilized.

Frankly admitting the gravity of the situation, officials here are insistent that nothing more is contemplated at this stage than to make the border patrol strong enough for all legitimate purposes.

There is no intention to send a single soldier across the line. It is equivalent to a declaration of war, which would require action of congress.

It is felt there must be a force of American troops on the border to prevent the indiscriminate crossing of the line by either revolutionaries or government forces as it passed the threatened secession of the state of Chihuahua result in hostilities. The neutrality laws will be enforced to the letter.

GEORGIA TROOPS READY TO GO TO MEXICO
Savannah, Ga., Feb. 6.—Telegraphic instructions received today at Fort Screven, Tybee, Ga., from the War Department are for the 11th, 12th and 14th companies of coast artillery to get camp equipment and field service ready to go to Texas at once.

The commanding officer is to report to the adjutant general as soon as his equipment is complete.

INSURRECTION PREPARING TO START TROUBLE
Mexico City, Feb. 6.—The department of the interior has received advice through secret agents that David de la Fuente, who was one of the signatories of the plan of Cuernavaca and is a member of the revolutionary junta formed a week ago in El Paso, is preparing to cross the frontier to engage in an insurrection in favor of Emilio Vasquez Gomez. He is said to be now at Brownsville, Texas.

David de la Fuente formerly was (Continued on Page 4, Column 4.)

TROOPS READY
TO TRAVEL TO
MEXICAN
BORDER

Whole State of Chihuahua Reported in Revolt Against Madero Government; Independence Declaration to be Issued.

UNITED STATES WILL
PROTECT INTERESTS

Believed That Situation Is Grave and That Actual Fighting Will Begin Before Many More Hours.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Washington, Feb. 6.—Another uprising in Mexico is impending according to official dispatches received here which cast grave doubts on the loyalty of General Orozco to President Madero and intimate that in withdrawing from Juarez with the garrison of that place to Chihuahua Orozco is about to begin a new rebellion and declare the independence of the state of Chihuahua. Army circles are again excited and preparations for immediate action are renewed.

The whole state of Chihuahua is now reported to be in revolt against the Madero government. The state assembly is expected to meet today and it is expected a declaration of independence will be issued.

Representatives here of the national government are said to be without support and afraid to appeal to Mexico City for help fearing any attempt to send loyal troops into Chihuahua to enforce the decrees of the Madero government would entail bloodshed.

As the state on Chihuahua borders on Texas, its separation from Mexico would be a matter of deep concern to the United States. Officials here are watching developments with great interest.

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MONEY PANICS ARE
WORSE THAN WAR
SAYS VREELAND
IN SPEECH

Representative From New York Declares That Reforms in Monetary System Must be Kept Out of Politics

FOREIGN COUNTRIES
HAVE NO DISTURBANCES

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Washington, Feb. 6.—It is my opinion that money panics have brought more losses and suffering to the American people than all the wars in which they have been engaged, barring alone the loss of life and limb, said Representative Edward D. Vreeland of New York, vice chairman of the national monetary commission in a speech today.

Mr. Vreeland endorsed the plan of currency reform submitted to congress by the monetary commission as the most effective method of doing away with panics, providing an elastic system of national currency and removing the financial structure from control and monopoly by special interests or by certain restricted localities.

"Our banking and currency system is antiquated and dangerous and should be radically reformed," he declared.

"We have had the money panic on an average of about once in ten years for the past half century. In the opinion of economists and financiers these panics are entirely unnecessary," Mr. Vreeland pointed out that foreign countries did not have such disturbances, with their enormous loss of financial, commercial and individual interests and their depressing effect upon business activities. The plan for the national reserve association proposed in the monetary commission's report, would effectively solve the problem that has long confronted the United States, he said.

"The reform of our banking and currency systems must be kept out of politics," declared Mr. Vreeland. "There is no present division between parties upon this subject. It should be studied from a scientific and economic standpoint rather than from the standpoint of partisan politics."

But we have maintained right along," said Vreeland, "that nobody in this office was concerned with McNamara in his dynamiting."

Part of the indictments are known to be against men who met Orrie E. McManigal in Detroit in June, 1907, and induced him, because of his familiarity with explosives gained while working in a stone quarry, to become a regular member of the McNamara "dynamiting crew."

Other indictments are believed to be against men who met McManigal in Boston and showed him where to put the explosives which blew up part of an opera house there March 27, 1909, and who afterwards went with him to Springfield, Mass., and showed him where to blow up part of a building, and also who escorted him from New York to Hoboken, N. J., and Jersey City where he did "jobs" in 1909 and 1910; men who met him in Cleveland in July 1910, and arranged for an explosion at Akron, Ohio, and men who took charge of him when he arrived at Peoria, Ill., to blow up places there.

Another indictment is said to deal with a Chicago man, who after McManigal partly wrecked by dynamite an iron works plant in South Chicago in February 1911, handed him an envelope containing \$160 with the remark, "There's money in that."

Men who were traced as having helped in causing explosions at Omaha, Nebraska; Erie, Pa.; Dayton, Ohio; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Palham, N. Y., and many other points in Ohio, where twenty explosions occurred, are said to be involved.

The charge of concealment of knowledge of the guilt of others is said to have been brought to bear in connection with the \$1,000 allowed monthly to J. J. McNamara, as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for which he was required to give no accounting.

Fully one hundred explosions of dynamite, at points scattered over seventeen states, and covering a period from the summer of 1905 to October 14, 1911, when dynamite was found beneath a bridge near Santa Barbara, Cal., just before President Taft's special train passed over it, were inquired into by the federal grand jury which has investigated what the government has regarded as a nation-wide dynamite conspiracy.

It has been the theory of the government that all of these explosions were intended to intimidate employers and non-union workmen with the general intent to abolish the so-called "open shop" and compel submission to the demands of certain labor organizations, more particularly the International Union of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The states in which explosions occurred were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, California and Washington, Ohio, with twenty explosions.

UNION EMPLOYEES TO JOIN WITH OPERATORS
Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 6.—Following the reduction yesterday of 25 cents per hundred pounds in the price of lead, mine operators of the Coeur d'Alene district prepared today to protest to congress against the reduction of the tariff on lead and zinc. Labor unions throughout the district announced today they would join in the protest with the operators. Operators declare that the present situation is the most serious since 1907, when scores of properties were closed.

WEATHER FORECAST
Denver, Feb. 6.—New Mexico—Tough and Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

GIGANTIC DYNAMITING PLOT
ALLEGED; THIRTY THREE ARE
INDICTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Results of Investigations of Federal Grand Jury Are Made Public in Part Today, Showing Startling Extent of Use of High Explosives; Men Who Are Said to Have Had Knowledge of What McNamara Was Doing Included in Those Who Will Be Called Upon to Stand Trial; Members of McNamara "Dynamiting Crew," Are Drawn Tightly in Net; Number and Names of Defendants Are Ordered Held Secret Pending Arrests.

MANY LABOR UNION OFFICIALS BELIEVED TO
BE IMPLICATED IN DESTRUCTION OF MUCH PROPERTY

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire) Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—Thirty-three indictments, most of them said to be against labor union officials, were returned by the federal grand jury today as the result of the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy.

District Attorney Miller announced later that only thirty-two of the indictments pertained to the dynamiting conspiracy, one true oil being in another case not made known.

The number and the names of the defendants were ordered to be held secret, pending arrests. It is understood warrants are to be issued immediately.

Not only members of the McNamara "dynamiting crew," but also men who are said to have had knowledge of what McNamara did with money at his disposal, are believed to have been indicted.

Former associates of J. J. McNamara, in the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers received the news of the indictments without surprise.

Both Frank M. Ryan, the president, and Herbert S. Hocking, the secretary-treasurer, said they knew the direction of the investigation, because the association's records were evidence before the grand jury.

"But we have maintained right along," said Hocking, "that nobody in this office was concerned with McNamara in his dynamiting."

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INDIANAPOLIS
There were two explosions in 1905; one in 1906; six in 1907; twenty-six in 1908; twenty in 1909; twenty-five in 1910 and thirteen in 1911. These figures are exclusive of the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times plant and resulted in the confessions and imprisonment of the brothers, John J. and James H. McNamara. John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The preliminary exhibit of facts and allegations about the explosions and their supposed origin was gathered and presented to the federal authorities by the National Erectors' association, an organization of iron and steel manufacturers and contractors who had declared for the "open shop." After the explosions in 1905 the Erectors' association was formed, and in May, 1908, after determining an organization for the "open shop," engaged detectives to seek out the identity of those responsible for the explosions.

One of the first instances of the finding of hidden explosives occurred before the erectors organized and followed an attempt to blow up a building in East Twenty-third street, New York City. Two men were convicted. One of them confessed to having received \$150 on one occasion for a "job," and \$100 for cutting a cable. He told of the location of 100 one-pound sticks of dynamite, which subsequently were found in the Jersey meadows and in the sands at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

The erectors continued their investigations until the spring of 1911, but while the detectives were working in one place the explosions occurred with more frequency in others. More than a dozen viaducts, bridges, buildings and other construction work, all being erected by firms employing non-union labor, had been blown up before Orrie E. McManigal appeared on the scene, and before he began to work with John J. and James H. McNamara as a professional dynamiter.

The investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, after the plea of guilty had been made by the McNamara brothers, was continued, to ascertain who else, if anyone, participated in or gave financial support to the crimes.

The chief explosions, or attempts, which were given special attention by the federal grand jury were as follows:

1905.
Summer—Miller's Falls, Mass.; American Bridge Co.; railroad bridge. (Attempt.)
Summer—New Haven, Conn.; American Bridge Co.; bridge. (Attempt.)
1906.
Jan. 15—New York City; Post & McCord building, East 23d street (attempt); two men convicted; 100 pounds of dynamite later found in Jersey Meadows and in sand at the foot of East 24th street.
March 12—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; hotel. (Attempt.)
April 2—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; hotel. (Attempt.)
April 2—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; Arcade building. (Attempt.)
May 12—Bridge on Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad; American Bridge Co. (Attempt.)
May 31—Newark, N. J.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; warehouse, derrick wrecked.
August 13—Conshohocken, Pa.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; iron mill; several thousand dollars by fire.
Sept. 25—Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; railroad viaduct. (Attempt.)
Oct. 12—Near Chardon, Pa.; American Bridge Co.; viaduct; derrick car wrecked.
Dec. 26—Whisky Island, near Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; bridge, damage slight.
1907.
June 25—Detroit, Mich.; Russell Wheel and Foundry Co.; Gas building; damage not given.
Sept.—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; American Steel & Wire (Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)